THE PITTSBUGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY[illegible]ary 13, 1807. No. 1060

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Fro[illegible]et, next door to the corner of Market-Street.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

GENEVA GLASS.

THE *Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has the* AGENCY *of the* GENEVA GLASS WORKS *for this place, and that he has now on hand a general assortment of Glass, which will be sold at the usual prices.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1806. tf.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the WIRE-WORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Herr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double, for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.

Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans

Shutting and standing Screens for mills.

Reying-seives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.

Indian meal Sifters.

Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plaisterers.

Paper moulds, and Rag Tables

All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, [illegible], bird-cages, rat-traps, &c. &c.

All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1806

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Barr Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1806. 6m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE.

A DONATION Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the first donation district, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres.—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to.

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on the Allegheny river, four miles above Bull creek, a small brown COW, with a bell on, a star in her forehead, a crop and slit in her left ear, and all her feet white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES KARNS.

December 4, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A LOT in the Borough of Pittsburgh, situate on Liberty and Penn Streets, marked on the general plan of the Borough, No. 120, and bounded by Lots Nos. 119 and 121. Apply to GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Esq. in Greensburgh, or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th October, 1806.

DONATION LANDS,

FOR SALE.

FIRST DISTRICT.

No.	Acres.
3	300
10	500
17	500
17	250
106	200
129	200
141	200
147	200
152	200
156	200
178	200
189	200
194	200

SECOND DISTRICT.

No.	Acres.
16	300
37	250
40	250
189	250
259	200
399	200
406	200
410	200
416	200
421	200
1808	200
1811	200
1825	200
1908	200
1918	200

THIRD DISTRICT.

No.	Acres.
443	200
444	200
463	200
481	200
495	200
497	200
566	200
642	200
1889	200
1937	200

FOURTH DISTRICT.

No.	Acres.
76	250
80	250
[illegible]	200
794	200
812	200
855	200

FIFTH DISTRICT.

No.	Acres.
98	2[illegible]
881	20[illegible]
882	20[illegible]
979	200
1007	200
1041	200

SIXTH DISTICT.

No.	Acres.
56	300
113	250
1112	200
1124	200
1142	200
1160	200
1206	200
1234	200
1236	200
1238	200
1240	200
1242	200
1271	200
1280	200

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

No.	Acres.
1334	200
1351	200
1357	200
1366	200
1375	200
1378	200
1400	200
1401	200
1435	200
1444	200
1469	200
1511	200

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

No.	Acres.
159	250
1627	200
1642	200
1680	200
1683	200
1684	200
1710	200
1713	200
1720	200

TENTH DISTRICT.

No.	Acres.
209	250
1969	200
2031	200
2071	200
2163	200

RALPH MARLIN, Esq. at *Meadville*; WILLIAM ELLIOT, Esq. at his Mill, *Slippery Rock*, and JOHN CARLISLE STEWART, Esq. *New Castle*, will shew the lands, in their respective neighbourhoods. Application made to Mr. ANTHONY CROTHERS of *Philadelphia*, (now in the town of *Mercer*), who is duly authorised to contract for the sale of any part thereof; or to the Subscriber *South Fourth*, near *Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

JOHN ASHLEY.

September 1, 1806.

THOMAS PERKINS,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has just commenced the

Gold, Silver Smith & Watch *Business,*

IN Market Street, a few doors above Mr. John Scull's corner. Having served a regular apprenticeship in one of the first Shops in Philadelphia, he will engage to perform in some of the most difficult branches of the business (such as Plate Gold work, &c.) equal to any thing done in the City and at the lowest prices. He hopes, by his attention, punctuality, and experience in the business, to merit the patronage of the public.

☞ An Aprentice wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

Banton & Miltenberger,

(Lately from Philadelphia.)

Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favor them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but every variant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reasonable price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.

Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of SKILLS, of every size, manufactured by themselves—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.

Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Milligan. This tract is first rate land and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

FROM THE MEDICAL AND AGRICULTURAL REGISTER.

[illegible] *ment, of Freehold, New-Jersey; communicated by the Rev. Samuel Austin, of Worcester, with a letter, to the editor, June* 17, 1806.

"The account which I mentioned to you respecting Mr. Tennent, has just been published in the Assembly's Magazine. It corresponds with that given in my letters from Mr. Boudinot. The magazines were sent to me by him; and as the publication appears under the patronage of the most respectable body of clergy in the United States, the account, as here presented, may be depended on as authentic.

"I wish you would transfer this account into the Register, and that some accurate theorist in the philosophy of animal nature would give us an exposition of this remarkable phenomenon. We have heard of many persons resuscitated after lying a considerable time apparently dead; but have we in such a form and such a kind of restoration? especially, with *such an erasure and recovery of mental impressions?* Can these phenomena be reconciled to the system of materialism?"

THE ACCOUNT.

"The late Rev. William Tennent, of Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, in the state of New-Jersey of whom is related the following account, was the second son of the Rev. William Tennent, minister of the gospel at Neshaminey, Buck's county Pennsylvania. After a regular course of study in theology, Mr. Tennent, was preparing for his examination by the presbytery, as a candidate for the gospel ministry. His intense application affected his health, and brought on a pain in his breast and a slight hectic. He soon became emaciated, and at length was like a living skeleton.

"His life was now threatened. He was attended by a physician, a young gentleman, who was attached to him by the strictest and warmest friendship. He grew worse and worse, till little hope of life was left. In this situation, his spirits failed, and he began to entertain doubts of his final happiness. He was conversing one morning with his brother, in Latin, on the state of his soul, when he fainted and died away.—After the usual time he was laid out on a board, according to the common practice of the country; and the neighbourhood were invited to attend his funeral on the next day.

"In the evening his physician and friend returned from a ride into the country, and was afflicted beyond measure at the news of his death. He could not be persuaded it was certain, and being told that one of the persons who had assisted in laying out the body thought he had observed a little trembling of the flesh, under the arm although the body was cold and stiff, he endeavoured to ascertain the fact. He first put his hand into warm water, to make it as sensible as possible, and then felt under his arm, and at the heart, and affirmed he felt an unusal warmth, though no one else could. He had the body restored to a warm bed; and insisted that the people, who had been invited to the funeral, should be requested not to attend. To this the brother (in whose house he then was) objected, as absurd, the eyes being sunk, the lips discoloured, and the whole body cold and stiff; however, the doctor finally prevailed; and all probable means were used to discover symptoms of returning life. But the third day arrived, and no hopes were entertained of success, but by the doctor, who never left him night nor day. The people were again invited, and assembled to attend the funeral. The doctor still objected; and at last confined his request of delay to one hour, and finally to a quarter of an hour. He had discovered that the tongue was much swoln, and threatened to crack; he was endeavouring to soften it by some emollient ointment, put upon it with a feather, when the brother came in, about the expiration of the last period, and mistaking what the doctor was doing for an attempt to feed him, manifested some resentment, and in a spirited tone said, "It is shameful to be feeding a lifeless corpse," and insisted, with earnestness that the funeral should immediately proceed. At this critical and important moment, the body, to the great alarm and astonishment of all present opened its eyes, gave a dreadful groan, and sunk again into apparent death. This put an end to all thoughts of burying him, and every effort was again employed, in hopes of bringing about a speedy resuscitation. In about an hour the eyes again opened, a heavy groan proceeded from the body, and again all appearance of animation vanished.—In another hour life seemed to return with some power, and a complete revival took place, to the great joy of the family and friends, and to the no small astonishment and conviction of very many, who had been ridiculing the idea of restoring to life a dead body.

"Mr. Tennent continued in so weak and low a state for six weeks, that great doubts were entertained of his final recovery; however, after that period he recovered much faster, but it was about twelve weeks before he was completely restored. After he was able to walk the room, and to take notice of what passed around him, on a Sunday afternoon, his sister, who had stayed from church to attend him, was reading in the bible, when he took notice of it and asked her what she had in her hand. She answered, that she was reading the bible. He replied, What is the bible? I know not what you mean. This affected the sister so much that she burst into tears, and informed him that he was once well acquainted with it. On her reporting this to her brother, he found, upon examination, to be totally ignorant of every transaction of his life previous to his sickness. He could not read a single word, neither did he seem to have any idea what it meant. As soon as he became capable of attention, he was taught to read and write, as children are usually taught, and afterwards began to learn the Latin language, under the tuition of his brother.—One day, as he was reciting a lesson in Cornelius Nepos, he suddenly started, clapped his hand to his head, as if something had hurt him, and made a pause. His brother asked him what was the matter; he said that he felt a sudden shock in his head, and it now seemed to him as if he had read the book before. By degrees his recollection was restored, and he could speak the Latin as fluently as before his sickness. His memory so completely revived, that he gained a perfect knowledge of the past transactions of his life, as if no difficulty had previously occurred.* This event, at the time, made considerable noise, and furnished a subject of deep investigation and learned enquiry to the real philosopher and curious anatomist.

"The candid reader is left to his own reflections on this interesting subject. The facts have been stated, and they are unquestionable.

"As soon as circumstances would permit, Mr. Tennent was licenced, and began to preach the everlasting gospel with great zeal and success. The death of his brother, who had been sometime settled as minister of the Presbyterian church at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, New-Jersey, left that congregation in a destitute state. They had experienced so much spiritual benefit from the indefatigable labours and pious zeal of this able minister of Jesus Christ, that they soon turned their attention to his brother, who was received on trial, and after one year was found to be no unworthy successor of so excellent a predecessor. In October, 1733, Mr. Tennent was regularly ordained their pastor, and continued so through the whole of a pretty long life, one of the best proofs of ministerial fidelity."

* In a letter from the successor of Mr. Tennent, in the pastoral charge of his church, to the author of this account, dated Monmouth, New-Jersey, December 10, 1805, we find the following paragraph:

"Mr. Tennent informed me, that he had so entirely lost the recollection of his past life, and the benefit of his former studies, that he could neither understand what was spoken to him, nor write nor read his own name, That he had to begin all anew, and did not recollect that he had ever read before, until he had again learned his letters, and able to pronounce the monosyllables, such as *thee* and *thou*; but as his strength returned, which was very slowly, his memory also returned."

ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord, 1807.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
July				1	2
	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30
August					
	2	3	4	5	6
	9	10	11	12	13
	16	17	18	19	20
	23	24	25	26	27
	30	31			
September			1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	
October					1
	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29
November	1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30			
December			1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31

Foreign Intelligence.

By the British packet Diana, arrived at New-York, via Bermuda, which left Falmouth on the 12th ult. We have received London papers to the 8th inclusive.

LONDON, *October* 21.

The Carteret Packet sailed from Malta on the 13th ult. General Stuart arrived there from Sicily on the 10th. Every part of the Two Calabrias has been abandoned to the French, except Sylly, in which we still hold a garrison. Thus there appears to be no foundation for the report of [illegible] French in that quarter. General Stuart is now on his return to England.

Nov. 1.—The Neptune of 98 guns, arrived at Spithead from Cadiz, has brought the following intelligence. The Neptune and Minotaur left Lord Collingwood's fleet off Cadiz, on the 27th ult. consisting of the following ships: Ocean, Lord Collingwood, Queen, Admiral Purvis, Tiger, Orien, Zealous, Ajax, Saturn, Swiftsure, and Standard, with the Athnienne, Active and Tiger frigates.

The enemy's fleet consist of twelve sail of the line, among which are five admirals—they are much in want of seamen. The British squadron is in a high state of health and discipline. Another meeting is devoutly wished for by both officers and men—of the result there can be but one opinion from the *iron-nerved* admiral, Lord Collingwood.

The Thunderer was hourly expected from Messina to join the squadron.

We learn from the Hamburgh papers, that the garrison of Erfurt, consisting of 7000 Prussians, which surrendered to Prince Murat after the battle, was rescued from an escort of 300 French by a Prussian detachment of hussars under the command of Lieutenant Halwig, who fell upon the French escort and cut it to pieces. This in less disastrous moment, would have been matter of no small consolation; but, alas in circumstances like the present, it is but of small avail!

Nov. 3.—On Saturday Lord Morpeth arrived in town from Hamburgh,—He came over in the Atlantic frigate. His Lordship was accompanied by Messrs. Basilico and Meyers, the messengers.

Copies of the dispatches forwarded by Lord Morpeth, were on Saturday sent to the different ministers. They unfortunately confirm the accounts of the battle of the 14th, particularly as to the disastrous consequences with which it has been attended. Lord Morpeth was at Weimar when the Battle took place and had considerable difficulty in making his way to Hamburgh.

Very little doubt is entertained that the king of Prussia will be compelled to conclude peace. The arrival of the French at Berlin was known at Hamburgh, previous to Lord Morpeth's departure.

A letter from Stettin mentions the arrest of Lombard, the Prussian councellor; he is accused of having carried on a treasonable correspondence with the enemy.

Nov. 7.—We have this day given some extracts from the Hamburgh paper to the 1st inst. which is of later date by one day than those received by the regular mail.—The most important articles of its contents is the letter from Leipsic. It describes the battle of the 14th as two distinct battles, the one fought at Jena, and the other at Hassenhausen. In some of the details it differs from the bulletins; but there is in those accounts so much of the French leaven, that we distrust them as much as we do a Hague Gazette, or a Paris Moniteur. Our merchants, we doubt not, will smile at the convulsion and bankruptcy which are said to announce our exchange in consequence of the entrance of the enemy into Leipsic. These papers, though full of minute details, are silent respecting the facts of which we are most solicitous to be informed. They do not assure us that the Prussian corps, which were not engaged in the action of the 14th, have actually crossed the Oder, in order to effect a junction with the troops which now surround their sovereign. We fearfully apprehend that the French division which has pushed through Berlin to Stettin, will, by the rapidity of its movements, be enabled to prevent this junction. [illegible] they are on the frontiers of Silesia. We do not impute any blame to those honest but distant auxililaries. Their main body was destined for Dresden. They would of course be apprised of the disastrous affair of the 14th, and would then have a long, and rather a retrogade tour to take, before they could effect a junction with the remains of what was called the Prussian army. We are not so sanguine as to expect any general good from this junction, if effected. The utmost that can be expected from it is, that the King of Prussia, whose faults, in our judgment, have been expiated by his confessions, may be enabled to make better terms with the Usurper.—These papers speak with more confidence of affairs nearer home. The French, it appears, are spreading themselves through Westphalia, and in fact through every part of the North of Germany. The blow which the tyrant has levelled against the manufactures at Leipsic, led us to infer that this would not be a solitary effort. Our conjectures are justified by the event. In every struggle which the Corsian has to maintain, there is some faint spark of feeling—Some effected show of moderation. But let England once be named—and his malignity revives in full force.

Nov. 8.—Dutch papers to the 3d are received, but do not bring down the military operations further than the 20th ult. At this time Bonaparte had his head quarters at Halle; the divisions of Ney, Soult, and Murat, having formed a junction, had arrived at Magdeburg, for the purpose of attacking the part of the Prussian army which had already fallen back on that fortress; in which object it was disappointed, the Prussians having previously withdrawn beyond the Oder.

It is stated that thirty thousand Prussian troops, under the dukes of Weimar and Brunswick-Oels, have passed the Elbe at Harelburg, on their retreat towards the Oder; beyond which it appears, that the Prussians mean to make a stand, and where they expect to assemble a large force. One of the minor Paris papers of the 27th states, that the fourteenth bulletin had arrived at Paris; that the King of Prussia was wounded, and that the Emperor Napoleon was at Berlin; but as the Moniteur of the 29th does not notice it, we presume it is not true.

A letter from Hamburg, dated Oct. 31, says, "On the 29th inst. his majesty's council gave orders for the British captains in port, to hold themselves in readiness to depart at twelve hours notice."

The affrighted inhabitants of Germany are flocking from all quarters to Hamburgh and Altona, from whence they are expected to take shipping for England. The Duke of Brunswick, the venerable father of the Princess of Wales, is among the number of refugees—Bonaparte having insultingly rejected his proposal, relative to the neutrality of his territory, the wounded Veteran has been conveyed on a litter to Altona, where he remained on the 1st instant.

Berlin, Oct. 18.—Prince Louis has been decently and solemnly interred by the French.—This gallant prince had a presentiment of his fate, saying, when he went from hence, "It is probable that I shall never more see Berlin!" He had also made his last will.

Oct. 24.—To-day, at noon, the French entered this city. They are commanded by Gen. Hulin.

Gen. Davoust has his head quarters at Potsdam. Gen. Hulin, who commands here, was last year French commandant at Vienna.

Nuremboug, Oct. 23—According to the last advices, field marshal Mollendorf is dead of his wounds.

Dresden, Oct. 26.—Several houses have been burnt at Jena, and the greatest excesses committed there for three days. Weimar, Gera, Naumberg, and several other places in the Saxon territory have suffered much.

All Austrian merchants have been permitted to depart from Leipsic, with their merchandize.

Osnabruck, Oct. 26.—This morning gen. Grand-Jean took possession of the principality of Osnaburg, in the name of his majesty the king of Holland. Four thousand Dutch troops are expected to-morrow.

Stettin, Oct. 24.—We are informed a sharp engagement took place yesterday, near Neustadtberwalde, between the corps of prince Hohenlohe and the French. French troops are expected to arrive here to day or to morrow.

Hamburg, Oct. 31.—The posts from Prussia and Austria have not yet arrived; but we learn by an Estafette, that part of Murat's division entered Berlin on the 24th. However disastrous the campaign may have been to Prussia, *it is certain*, that several corps of their army have not been in action, and are now assembled on the other side of the Oder, particularly the corps of prince Hohenlohe, the dukes of Sax-Weimar, and Brunswick-Oels.

Gen. Wartensleben is governor of Magdeburg, and commandant of that fortress, the garrison of which consists of twelve thousand men; but the works are said to require a much greater number of men for their defence, as the magazines are not supplied for a seige, apprehensions may be entertained for its safety unless soon relieved.

Devastation and cruelty mark the footsteps of the French, wherever they go:—Weimar was not only given up to plunder of a brutal and ferocious soldiery for two hours, but afterwards set on fire, as was also Jena, Halle, and Naumberg. Jerome Bonaparte, it is said will accompany the army destined to act in Poland.

Westphalia, Oct. 29.—The county of Lingen has been taken possession of, for the King of Holland, not by a military force, but by a letter from the college of administration at Munster. All the Prussian eagles and other Prussian arms, have been taken down by order of gen. Michaud, and the Prussian uniform is no longer to be worn.

Embden and Minden have likewise been [illegible] troops.

It is said that marshal Mollendorf and several other generals entreated his Prussian majesty to give orders for attacking the French several days before the battle of the 14th, but in vain. He had, however, come to a determination to engage on the 15th, in which he was unfortunately anticipated on the 14th.

Mechlenberg-Strelitz, October 28.——The mark of Brandenburg is now the theatre of war. Prince Hohenlohe's head quarters were at Neustadt on the 25th, and on the 26th the duke of Brunswick-Oels, passed the Elbe at Sandau, near Harelberg. We shall now see which of the two armies reach the Oder first, the Prussians or the French.

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Laybach, Oct. 8.—The Gazette of this place says, that twenty French ships laden with provisions, and bound to Dalmatia, have been taken in the Adriatic Sea by the Russians, and that the French troops in Dalmatia have in consequence, been reduced to great extremity.

Brunswick, Oct. 21.—Our beloved Sovereign was brought here to day from Blankenburgh in litter. Both his eyes are considerably swelled; great hopes are entertained of the preservation of one of them.

Oct. 24.—This day several Prussian regiments passed through this place for Magdeburg. The French are at the distance of only 4 miles from this place. Yesterday they entered Blankenburgh. The duke of Brunswick made a very able retreat, with 10,000 men, and after joining the corps under the duke of Weimar, continued his retreat.

The following has been published here.

"By the command of the Duke, our Gracious Sovereign, the inhabitants of this place, as well as those of the towns and villages are ordered and admonished, under the present circumstances of hostility near this country, to wait the progress of events with confidence and tranquility; and especially to conduct themselves in a friendly manner towards any foreign troops that may happen to pass through, to whatever power they may belong, and also to contribute towards the subsistance of those troops as much as possible.

"The provincial government will co-operate with all their power in those measures upon every occasion that may offer.

(Signed) "V. POTTICHER."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, January 13, 1807.

We are happy to inform our readers that James Jamison, who was convicted for the murder of Jacob Eshelman, and who broke out of the jail in Harrisburg, on the 20th ult. has been retaken in Reading, and is at present confined in the same jail.

James M'Gowan, a party in the murder of Eshelman, was executed near Harrisburgh, on the 29th ult.

—

It is reported that several boats passed the falls a few days ago, under the command of Blannerhassset of Marietta, and supposed to belong to Col Burr and his associates. It is also said, that several more have descended the Tennessee. (*Pal. Dec.* 25.

—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of great respectability now in the city of Washington, dated 30, *Dec.* 1806.

"This morning we have it for certain that a powerful French force is now in the West Indies, determined to co-operate with Burr in the capture of New-Orleans, &c. &c."

—

A LETTER

From one of the young gentlemen who lately left this Town.

Near Limestone, Dec. 21, 1806.
on board the Adventure.

I am sure if we lived in the days of chivalry, and each of us possessed the spirit for adventure of Don Quixotte himself, we should be amply satisfied. We have met with them in all the variety the Ohio is capable of affording, and as all danger is now passed, it will be a matter of amusement to give you a short sketch of the "hair-breadth scapes" of the good boat Adventure. You know, my dear sir, "sweet is pleasure after pain."

On the 13th we arrived at Marietta, two of us went ashore, but had not left the boat five minutes before one returned in great haste and told us that we had better push off, that great suspicions were entertained of our boat that might detain us. We set off, the wind was high, and we pushed for the Virginia shore. When we were about the middle we perceived the whole town in a violent commotion. We, of course, anticipated an attack and cleared the deck for action. We had two pair of pistols, two guns, two swords, and two daggers. Our ammunition consisted of twelve bullets and a pound of powder. We held a consultation, and the result was "Victory or death." We continued working until night, when we were obliged to bring to on account of wind about seven miles below Marietta. Here we organized our men, (nine in number) and placed centinels. However, the next sun beheld us freed from the fangs of an Ohio mob. But in avoiding Scylla we ran into Charibdis—in escaping from Ohio we fell into the power of the refined citizens of Wood county, Virginia.—And here it would require the pen of a Foote or a Smollet, or the gloomy pencil of a Salvator Rosa, to give you an idea of those worse than savages.

At Marietta we were informed that the boats built at Muskingum had been taken up on suspicion that in consequence of this [illegible] Burr's plans, and a *French leave* of his island, (which, by the bye comes near my notion of Eden) and went off with Tyler. Two days after we arrived at the island in the morning. Mrs. Blennerhasset had gone to Marietta (15 miles) to get a boat to follow her husband. We determined to wait for her. In the afternoon the Wood county gentry got an inkling of our being at Blany's (as they call him) and came over, to the amount of forty or fifty, about four o'clock as I was living reading. Our men gave the alarm and five or six and twenty of the hell-hounds appeared on the bank immediately over us. We could not extricate our boat before they seized the steering oar. I and other two of us rushed to the bow each with a pistol, and at that moment at least twenty rifles were cocked and presented at our heads. I gave up all for lost, and resolved to single out one of the Barbarians as a mark for my pistol, when the persons in the stern, with more presence of mind, called on us to remonstrate. We of course capitulated, and I and another became *prisoners of war*. After they had examined our boat, and whispered among themselves, one of their commanders, major Enox (a Braddock's Field whiskey boy) informed us with all due solemnity that we must be detained for further examination. We attempted to argue with them, but finding it in vain we were obliged to submit. A strong guard was left in the boat, and we (the two prisoners) accompanied the rest to the house, which we found surrounded by forty men of the most savage countenances that ever superstition conceived, each with his rifle and knife. Here we were to wait until a court could be called. In the mean time four large fires were kindled round the house and a guard of eight or nine men surrounded each fire. The rooms of the house were also filled, and we were not permitted to go from one room to another without a guard of five or six men with us. About nine o'clock Mrs. Blennerhasset returned, and I now witnessed a most sorrowful scene. She had been treated rudely in Marietta. A boat had been granted her at first, and on its way down was seized on. She returned to her island and her heart swelling with indignation and grief, and the first sight that presented itself to her was her fences destroyed and affording fire for the cut-throats who surrounded her house in all the revelry of drunkenness and riot; her cellars and smoke house had been burst open, and her provisions made the property of the Wood county mob. Mrs. Blennerhasset is one of the finest women I ever saw, and stood the shock with wonderful fortitude. She came up stairs into the room where we introduced ourselves. After which she ordered about a dozen of the *gentlemen* (among whom was captain Triplett, son of a Triplet who fought at the Cowpens) to leave the room and retire down stairs. This they immediately did.

This was on Saturday night. On Sunday morning we had a view from our window that would have made the sternest stoic of antiqui-

ty hold his sides with laughter; The rest of our crew were marched up to the house under the guard of about thirty *gentlemen* militia, commanded by four or five of the veriest major Sturgeon's in nature. They were brought into a beautiful court in the front of the house, and here they were kept standing for an hour. A guard was then sent for us, in order to conduct us to Wood court house. We joined our companions in misfortune, and after marching and counter marching, wheeling, &c. under the command of captains Cook, Enox, and Kincheloe, through a large cornfield we arrived at the river, where a full halt was called on account of the ice. A consultation was held about the propriety of crossing. We refused to enter the boat unless we were pushed in at the point of the bayonet. After some deliberation they agreed to conduct us back and let the court sit at Mr. Blannerhasset's: as the mountain would not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. Accordingly on Monday noon Justice Wolf and Justice Kencholoe arrived at the island. We who were looked on as the ringleaders in the business were first ordered down into the *presence*. I was immediately dubbed, "Prisoner at the Barr," charged with high crimes and misdemeanors against the United States, and my fellow prisoner made a witness in behalf of the prosecution. After he was sworn in due form, he took the stud about the third question, would not answer, and was ordered off to a separate room under a strong guard, The men of our crew were then examined, but I insisted on their being acquitted first, which, after some hesitation, was granted. After a close examination, finding they could discover nothing against me, they consulted together and agreed to acquit me and make me turn evidence against my fellow prisoner! I ought to have observed to you before, that every person in the room took the liberty of asking questions, and the judges insisted on their being answered.

In pursuance of their plan, my companion was brought down and arraigned, and the book was handed to me to swear, which I refused, on account of what I thought the illegality of their proceedings. They then represented to me the loathsomeness of Wood county jail, which I must certainly visit if I persisted: they declared (what I understood to be the fact) that it was a large, open, log building, without floor or fire place, filled with filth. I replied, as they now had the power they might put me where they pleased, but that I would not answer a word. My *Mittimus* was accordingly made out and delivered to the constable, who requested with a most demoniac countenance, to have me turned over to him. 'Twas now night, "a bitter cold one," and I prepared to march for Wood jail (a mile and a half) when Tom Brown, who formerly lived in Pittsburgh, and a man of the name of Stevenson, started up from among the crowd, and declared I could not live through the night if I went to that jail, and prevailed upon the constable to let me remain on the island during the night. The fellow slept near my bed with a drawn sword. The rest of our comrades were acquitted; the form as follows:

Wood County, Virginia.

United States } Charged with high crimes
vs } and misdemeanors.
A. B. }

Acquitted with honor.

REECE WOLF.
DANIEL KENCHELOE.

Upon reflection, I thought I had better take the oath, and avoid any further delay of our boat: so I wrote their honors a letter, requesting to be examined. They looked upon my letter as an insult, because it was not sufficiently long and humble: they wished "The petition of A. B. Humbly sheweth," &c. I would not submit to this; but wrote them another letter next morning rather more lengthy. After some debate they thought best to hear me.—I believe they were alarmed for they only asked me one or two questions, as, whether the prisoner was personally acquainted with Burr, and Blannerhasset, &c. the very questions they had before proposed to himself. I answered to their satisfaction and he was acquitted.

Thus were we detained from Saturday till Wednesday, under as strict a guard as the most attrocious criminals, subject to the insolence of our guards, and once or twice nearly stabbed by the bayonets of the drunken centinels, notwithstanding we never passed them but under the protection of a guard, who only laughed when we were insulted. Mrs. Blennerhasset was near being killed: a man in the room below fired his gun against the ceiling, and the ball penetrated nearly through, immediately beneath where she was sitting in the room above. One of the most beautiful and convenient houses I ever saw is nearly ruined; fences intirely pulled down; and the cattle let into all the fields. From 50 to 80 men had been billetted at Mrs. Blannerhasset's for three days before we left it; and I suppose they are there still. These are the blessed effects of a mob government.

T. B. and three others left us at this island. The Marietta folks had heard of him and wished very much to "nab" him. The judges on his examination acquitted him on account of his good countenance.

We have Mrs. Blennerhasset on board, and we live elegantly."

The lively picture which the young gentleman has drawn in the above letter of the brutal violence of a lawless mob, the insults to the feelings of an unprotected, beautiful and delicate woman, the wanton and outrageous destruction of property, and the insolence of the seizure and detention of the young men, will excite the indignation of every thinking person. Some questions will naturally follow; Do we live in a free country, or are we in France? Has the proclamation of Jefferson the same force here as the order of Bonaparte there? And will the militia of the United States without examination, without consideration, without even suspicion supported by any proof, execute the proclamation of Jefferson implicitly—and upon their own citizens—with the same servile submission that the myrmidons of Bonaparte execute his orders? If this be the case, Jefferson needs no standing army to accomplish a tyranny: the governors of the several states and the militia officers under him will become here what the officers of Bonaparte's body guards are in France—ready tools to execute all the will and all the vengeance of their master—to seize a duke D'Enghein or a Monongahela trader. How little is a form of government calculated to preserve liberty, if the people do not understand, and possess, and exert the principles of liberty! Unless the people act as the guardians of their own liberties, vain are forms of government: for president Jefferson with his governors and subordinate militia officers, may be as arbitrary, as tyrannical, as oppressive on their fellow citizens of the U. S. as Emperor Bonaparte with all his Pretorian Band and three hundred thousand soldiers. If the people regard not the constitution, and will consider the president's proclamation as a sufficient authority, where is the difference between president Jefferson and emperor Bonaparte? The emperor does as he pleases with his standing army and the president with his militia, and both do as they please. The emperor has no constitution to control him, and if the president mind no constitution, and the people consider a proclamation as authority, the president of the United States will be as absolute a tyrant as the emperor of France.—Let the people of America beware. The people having the government in their own hands is no security of liberty unless they know their rights and their duties, and protect and exert them. The free, armed, disciplined mob of Paris raised Bonaparte to the imperial throne and now a nod from him would send them all to Cayenne, or the gullotine, or what is equally fatal, his secret and deadly dungeons. A flatterer is only less dangerous than a conqueror where he happens to be a coward.

The outrages described in the above letter, will, in the mind of every man of reflection, be greatly aggravated by their being committed under colour of authority—a militia assembling without the call of the governor—and magistrates acting without a complaint on oath!—After this will we ever speak of tyranny in other countries.

But they had the presidents proclamation! Will any one be hardy, enough to say that is an authority! None, I am sure will, but a militia mob of Wood county, or those as cowardly, as mean, and as servile as they—some paltry Justices in this town who were impudent enough to enter the store of a merchant here and seize provisions, whith, in the way of his business, he had purchased—and to seize boats of a trader going down the river—I am sorry their hearts failed them, I am sorry they were ashamed of themselves, and abandoned the prey in the grasp of their harpy talons. Had they retained it we should have known whether law or a proclamation be strongest. Those pitiful tools of Jefferson, the Wood county militia and the Justices of this town have perhaps never heard what an English court and jury did to their predecessors for executing general warrants. Let them remember this admonition, though Jefferson may lead them into a scrape he will not pay the damages. They will be cats paws to the monkey.

President Jefferson's proclamations are innocent when they are confined to exhorting the good citizens of the United States to apprehend a British ship of of war.—In this he is bravely exerting the powers which nature has given him for the protection of his country. His proclamation against the ship Leander and her captain Whitby, had merit in it, for a specific object of pursuit was pointed out, and in obedience to that proclamation none but pursuers or pursued could suffer any injury. But his last proclamation is not of that harmless nature. It arms an Ohio, Virginia or Kentucky mob against any citizen trading down the river whom this sovereign mob may *choose to suspect* and puts the person and property of every innocent trading citizen (if a proclamation be law) under colour of law, in the discretion of a mob assembled by this proclamation.

Why did Jefferson in his proclamation omit to name Burr as he did Whitby, and the object of Burr as he did the ship Leander? Was he ignorant of the man and the object? Was he afraid to offend Burr, least he should disclose what Jefferson wishes to be kept secret? Or did he mean to lay an embargo on all the trade of the western country, or give it as prey to his myrmidons who should choose to *suspect* it.

The above letter came accidentally into my hands. I have published it to warn the people against mob-assembling proclamations, and I have added these observations to call the attention of the people to the distinction between a law and a proclamation, for by confounding them a sense of liberty may be lost here as in France. I have no personal interest. Burr I never saw—of his object I am absolutely ignorant. I hate him as the *murderer of Hamilton*. I am a stranger to Jefferson. I certainly neither love nor respect him (except what is due to his station) I cannot say I hate him, for if I have any feeling towards him it is of a different kind from hatred. *W.*

P. S. The only apology I have to make with respect to the above letter is, for concealing the names under the real or feigned initials or general description.

"*Washington City, December 27.*

"Official letters have been recently received from general Wilkinson and lieut. Shaw, both at New-Orleans. Gen. Wilkinson has left the Sabine and gone to New-Orleans to defend that place. Col. Cushing and the troops are marching after him with all possible speed. Gen. Wilkinshn writes, that unless he is reinforced, New-Orleans will certainly fall before Col. Burr. An attack is also apprehended from below. The letters came by water to Charleston, and thence by land. They refer to other letters not yet received, and hence it is supposed that the mail has been stopped, or that some treacherous postmaster opens all suspicious letters. Gen. Wilkinson and lieut. Shaw give the same information. The letters are dated Nov. 28."

A letter received at New-York, dated Trinidad, Nov. 22, states, that Miranda had gone to Barbadoes: that a British expedition for the Spanish Maine was preparing there: that Miranda was to receive a brigadier general's commission; and that a number of his officers were also to receive commissions in the British service.

The last accounts from Frankfort stated the Legislature still to be in conclave.

The governor is said to have ordered out 500 militia, stationed at different points on the Ohio, to intercept suspicions boats attempting to pass.

A gentleman direct from Cincinnati states, that a number of men were stationed there, and two or three barges in the stream, to stop all boats from passing, until a satisfactory account of them should be given. He further states that several boats supposed to be Burr's flotilla, had been detained above, on board was Mrs. Blannerhasset, her husband having succeeded in descending the river, with about 16 boats.—He further informs, that a company of troops were on their march, to protect the Arsenal at the mouth of Licking.

Col. Burr, the source of alarm, which produced all these precautionary movements, was, it is said, at General Jackson's, 10 miles from Nashville, on Wednesday last.

(Ken. Gaz. Dec. 25.

NATCHEZ, *November* 18.

General Wilkinson, we understand, has made another requisition of *five hundred Militia*, from the Secretary of this Territory, to descend the Mississippi to New-Orleans—on what service we do not pretend to know. The Secretary is said to have refused a compliance with this requisition.

This day at noon, his excellency General Wilkinson arrived in town, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp, Walter Burling, Esq. of this territory, from whom we have the following brief summary of the generals operations on the borders of the province of Taxhas, in opposition to the Spanish troops under the orders of Governors Cordero and Herrara:

The American army marched on the 23d and reached the left bank of the Sabine River on the 31st ultimo. The general found Governor Herrara posted on the opposite bank, and encamped near him. Three unarmed Spanish soldiers were taken by the advanced guard on that day, whom the general returned to the Spanish camp, with a desire the trespass might not be repeated, and which was duly respected. On the march, the General had, by letters from the Spanish Chief, been twice prohibited from crossing the Anoyafunda; On the 29th ultimo he dispached Captain Burling with a letter to Governor Cordero, in reply to these prohibitions, which produced some discussion between the chiefs, and on the 24th it was agreed by governor Herrara, on the part of the Spaniards, that the American troops should retire to Natchitoches, and those of Spain to Nacogdoches, on the same day, that these should not re-cross the Sabine, nor those the Anoyafunda, pending the pacific negociation of the United States with Spain.

Thus the statu quo at the surrender of the province of Louisiana to the United States has been restored, the lives of our citizens spared, and the peace of our country preserved—and thus all the noise and trouble on our western frontier has been quieted without bloodshed, by the intelligence, temper, decision and firmness of our general.

The following order was issued by the general on the morning of the 5th inst. on which day he returned to Natchitoches to make arrangements for accelerating the descent of the troops to New-Orleans. He left that place four days since, and we understand proceeds for New-Orleans the day after to-morrow, we are sorry to add leaving his lady extremely ill at Major Minor's, in this vicinity.

MORNING GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Camp left bank of the Sabine.

Parole America, }
C. Sign Washington. }

HIS Excellency Governor Herrara, the military chief, opposed to this corps, having agreed to withdraw his troops to Nacogdoches and to prohibit their re-crossing the Sabine river, pending the negociations between the United States and Spain, the objects of this expedition, are accomplished, and the Camp will of course be raised to-morrow or the next day, and Colonel Cushing will lead back the troops to Natchitoches.

The uniform conduct of the troops engaged on this service has been exemplary, and merits the applause of their country; To Major Welch and his mounted volunteers, the general offers his thanks for their vigilence and perseverence.

The order, patience and promptitude of Farar's dragoons, would do honor to a veteran corps, and the general gives them individually, a place in his affections, convinced, that, should the occasion ever present, their sabres will reap an harvest of laurels. To the regular troops—his friends, his associates, his companions in hardships, sufferings and perils, it is sufficient for him to say, that he knows they are ever ready to meet danger, and to dare death in the cause of honor and their country, and that as disinterested patriots, they will yield the palm to no citizen of United America.

W. BURLING, *Aid-de-camp.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY last night from the subscriber living in North Huntington township, Westmoreland county, an apprentice boy named *WILLIAM CREATON*, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion; had on and took with him when he went away, a wine-stone coloured coat and overalls, a rorum hat, a pair of boots, and a pair of coarse shoes almost new. Whoever takes up said apprentice and secures him in any jail so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS MANN.

January 9, 1807.

A Teacher Wanted,

FOR THE VINCENNES GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

LIBERAL terms will be given to a person who will undertake the charge of said School, and who is well qualified to teach the Latin and English Languages, Arithmetic, Geography, &c. Proposals addressed to *General W. Johnston*, Esq. Clerk to the Board of Trustees, before the first of March next, will be attended to.

N. B. Preference would be given to a gentleman who unites a knowledge of the French Language to the qualifications above mentioned.

Vincennes, Indiana Territory,
December 1806.

Just Published by
ZADOK CRAMER,
And for Sale at his Bookstore, in Pittsburgh,

The Child's Library
OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE:

Containing a variety of entertaining and familar stories, adapted to the capacities of Children; interspersed with the history of *Birds*.

Calculated to form the mind and mould the heart to sympathy and love.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

The Complete Modern Songster,
Or, Vocal Pocket Companion:

Containing upwards of 270 of the most approved English, American, Irish, and Scotch anacreontic, political and sentimental modern Songs. January 13, 1807.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Deer Township, Allegheny County, in June last, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, 10 or 11 years of age, has two small saddle marks; when he came he had on a collar, and a bell with a leather strap. The owner is desired to come, prove property pay charges and take him away.

JOHN KIRKWOOD.

January 16, 1807.

FOUND,

ON Saturday last, in this Borough, a BANK NOTE. The owner may have it again by proving property and paying the expence of this advertisement.

Pittsburgh, January 13, 1807.

JOHN LINTON,
TAYLOR.

WITH gratitude returns his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal support he has experienced from them, and respectfully informs them that he has the latest "London Fashions," which, together with his industry, attention and punctuality, he hopes to merit a further continuance of their favours.

"*Lo! hear ye the voice of one crying for money,*
"*Prepare ye the way to make payment.*"

The subscriber, with a view to pay every man his just demands, politely requests all those indebted to him to pay him as speedily as possible, and those that he is indedted to, to present their bills and they shall receive their money.

JOHN LINTON,
Market Street, between Second, and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

January 5, 1807.

CASH

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean WOOD ASHES, until the first day of June next, at the rate of One Shilling and Three Pence per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for POT ASH.

Pittsburgh *December* 30, 1806. 3m

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Washing county, Peters township, on the head waters of Peters creek, on Thursday night the 18th inst. a Black Roan *MARE*, 3 years old last spring, about 14 hands and an half high, a natural trotter, her mane hog'd, which inclines to the left side. Whoever will apprehend said Thief and bring him to justice, and secure the Mare so that the owner may get her again, shall receive the above reward, or *Five Dollars* for the mare only, together with reasonable charges.

THOMAS BLACKMORE.

December 24, 1806.

Notice to Delinquent Collectors.

I DO require all *Delinquent Collectors* in Allegheny County, to settle and pay off the amount of their Duplicates before the first day of February next.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Treasurer for Allegheny County.*

Treasury Office, 23d December, 1806.

STRAYS.

Taken up at the Point, Pittsburgh, a small red and white COW, also, a young STEER. The owners are desired to come and take them away.

G. SHIRAS.

December 26, 1806.

Valuable Medicines.

Just received from RICHARD LEE's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

PREPARED ONLY BY RICHARD LEE.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age and in every situation of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions of foulness, in the stomach and bowels.

THIS medicine bears no anology whatsoever to others of the similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, though no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul and offensive; and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularily efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning, bad and corrupted gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometime privation of speech; startling and grinding of the teeth in sleep; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voratious; purging with slimy and fœtid stools; vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough, extensive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine, given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children," a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application—not being performed in Europe, nobody knows where, but at home.

AFFIDAVIT.

Mitchael Duffy, residing at No. 47, Wilkes-street Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore voluntary maketh oath that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one of five and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularily the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation and medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed cures in many cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most considerable effects; the least voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousand of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long. In the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skins and slimy matter. I repeated the dose, agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

Sworn before me the 29th day of Sept. 1799.

J. SMITH.

From David Cassat, Esq. Attorney at Law.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-Town, Pennsylvania.

SIR,

I have in several instances of late had reason to believe that my children were afflicted with worms, and after trying other remedies to no purpose, have administered Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges; the consequences have uniformly been, that the symptoms were immediatly removed, and the children restored to their usual health. This happened in some cases, even where the advice and aid of phisicians have failed. I think I can, from sufficient experience, say, that the Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy now in use for the worms as well as other ordinary complaints of children, such as relaxation of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c. &c. You are at liberty to publish the above if you think proper.

DAVID CASSAT.

To Dr. John Spangler.

The above valuable medicines is equally efficacious when administered to adults, as may be seen by a number of respectable certificates, contained in a pamphlet, to be had gratis at the place of sale—and to prevent the purchase of inferior articles, observe the Lozenges are sold in Pittsburgh by Mr. JOHN ANTHONY TARASCON ONLY.

Where also may be had prepared by Richard Lee,

Patent and Family Medicine,

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable—particularly Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Approaching Consumption, Gout, Rheumatism, Sprains, Palsy, Head-ache, Tooth-ache, Corns, Itch, Diseases of the Eyes, Ring Worms, Tetters, Inward Weaknesses, Nervous Disorders, Female complaints, Hooping Cough, &c.

July 8. tf.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the *Plane Making* Business in all its various branches, *Pittsburgh*, in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon PLANES of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 16th, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,
A Tract of Donation Land,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, No. 209, in the First District. The Land is of a good quality. It will be sold low for cash and an indisputable title given. For terms apply to *JEREMIAH BARKER*, Esq. or *JAMES MOUNTAIN*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

September 22, 1086. tf.

PHILIP MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requested to make payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1806.

He is opening at his Store In Wood Street,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce. tf

Valuable Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale those valuable Mills known by the name of "*Wingfield Mills*," situate on Chartiers creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh. The grist mill is now in compleat repair, and all the necessary apparatus for doing business on a large scale, and the saw mill may be put in repair at a small expence. There are 32 acres of good land, well improved, attached to the mills, and on which there is two dwelling houses, a commodious still house on a never failing spring, a large barn, stables, smoke house, and other out-houses. One of the dwelling houses is conveniently situated for a miller. For terms and further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

PETER DECLARY.

November 28, 1806.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land. is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pine creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE AT
T. CROMWELL's
Commission Store.

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality, by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

FOR SALE,
Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land, strict measure, situate in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Andrew M'Farlane and others; the land is of an excellent quality, about 80 acres cleared and under good fence. On the premises are a dwelling house, spring house, barn, and apple orchard. The whole tract is well watered, and can be conveniently divided into two lots of one hundred acres each, for the accommodation of purchasers.—The terms of Sale will be made easy. Enquire on the premises.

JAMES MARTIN.

November 17, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

FOR SALE.
A Valuable Tract of Land,

In Peters Township, Washington County, on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 176 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter, tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

JOHN CARR,
Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGON, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.